

# The Middletown Transcript.

VOL. XI.

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1878.

NO 37

Hardware, Stoves, Tin, &c.

**Hardware,  
STOVES,  
TIN-WARE,**

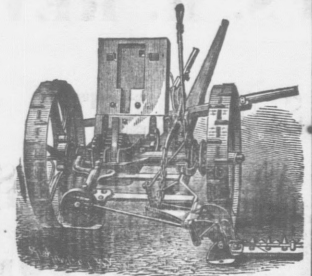
Agricultural Implements,  
AT

**LINDLEY & KEMP'S  
Middletown Stove**

AND

**Hardware House**  
Middletown, Delaware.

**WHEELER No. 6**



**MOWER & REAPER**

A complete stock of TOOLS and Supplies  
for Carpenters, Builders, Masons, Saddlers,  
Shoemakers and others, with many House-  
furnishing articles. We invite the public to  
call and examine our prices.

**Paints, Oils, Varnish,  
Turpentine, Glass  
and Putty.**

**AYER & BRADFORD'S**

**Ready-Mixed Paint**  
THE BEST IN USE.

**KANAWHA**  
Cucumber Wood Pumps  
CHEAPEST AND BEST.

**Archer Steel-Tooth**



**Horse Rake.**

**Stoves and Tin Ware.**

HAVING SUCCEEDED TO THE BUSI-  
ness of J. B. ROBERTS, Esq. at his old stand  
ON MAIN STREET,  
we respectfully solicit a continuance of his  
patronage. We will have constantly on hand

**Stoves & Heaters.**

Among others, Victor Cook Range,  
Middletown Cook, Harvest  
Home Range, Niagara  
Cook, Anchor

Stoves and Heaters, Perry Fire-  
place Heaters, etc., etc.

ALSO,

**SLATE MANTELS**

of every price and description. A full line of

**TIN WARE**

AND

**HOUSE FURNISHING Articles**

**TIN AND IRON**

**Roofing & Spouting**

A SPECIALTY,

And will be Promptly and Neatly Done at

**BOTTOM PRICES.**

**REPAIRS**

for all kinds of

**STOVES**

Tin Ware of every description made to

order and repairing of all kinds promptly at-  
tended to.

Give us a Call Before Purchas-  
ing Elsewhere.

**LINDLEY & KEMP.**

March 16, 1878.

Miscellaneous Ad's.

**GRAND OPENING**

OF THE

**NEW GLASS FRONT.**

HAVING REMOVED FROM No. 1 TOWN HALL  
to our new and commodious Glass Front Store, and ad-  
ded to our already complete stock an immense invoice  
consisting of a varied assortment of

**DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, ETC**

We respectfully invite the public generally to call  
and inspect our establishment. Our facilities for keep-  
ing and displaying an immense stock of all goods suited  
to the wants of the people of the Peninsula are now sec-  
ond to none, while our prices will be in accordance with  
the times.

**'Fine Cassimeres a Specialty.'**

**W. H. MOORE & Co.,**

**New Glass Front,**

**Main Street, MIDDLETOWN, DEL.**

**1878. Fertilizer. 1878.**

**Still Lower Prices to Meet the Times!**

**MORO PHILLIPS'**

**ACID PHOSPHATE, SOLUBLE BONE OR DISSOLVED**

**PHOSPHATE** (all of which means the same), made from the

Best and Cleanest Material, and is rich in Phosphate. An ex-  
cellent improver of the soil.

**MORO PHILLIPS'**

**GENUINE IMPROVED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME**

containing all the required elements necessary for the growth of  
crops, this being the testimony of all that have used it.

**MORO PHILLIPS'**

**SERRANA GUANO, a natural organic deposit containing val-  
uable fertilizing qualities, guaranteed analysis on every package.**

Call and get prices, books of reference, analysis, etc. For sale  
on terms to suit purchasers, by

**G. W. W. NAUDAIN,**

**MIDDLETOWN, DEL.**

**Middletown Drug Store.**

**Barr's Old Stand. Established 1844.**

**ADKISSON & Co.,**

**DEALERS IN**

**Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery.**

**Toilet and Fancy Articles, Fine Soaps, Brushes, Patent Medicines,**

**And Druggists' Sundries Generally.**

**Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.**

**WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, &c.**

Prescriptions and Family Recipes accurately compounded of Strictly  
Pure Medicines.

**THE PHILADELPHIA**

**POUDRETTE**

is an energetic, natural manure, equal to  
any phosphates. It contains the soluble  
salts of plants which have served as food.  
These elements are indispensable to the  
development of cultivated crops, and in  
everying these elements to the soil we  
return it to the constituents which the  
crops have removed from it, and renew  
its fertility by nourishing new crops.  
Increasing demand and uniform sat-  
isfaction have given it a reliable reputation. A  
full supply of manure.

**Price \$25 Per ton.**

For sale by the following persons, and dealers in fertilizers, generally, from whom cir-  
culars, with testimonials can be had: M. N. WILKINS, Middletown, GEO. M. D. HART, Town-  
send, ROBT. H. HILL, Smyrna; STEVENSON & SLAUGHTER, Dover, Del. aug 3-17

**A NEW BAKERY,**

**CONFECTIONERY,**

**AND**

**ICE CREAM SALOON.**

HAVING TAKEN THE NEW AND COM-  
modious Bakery, on Main Street, next  
door to Eliason & Benson's Store, Middle-  
town, Del., I would be glad to serve the pub-  
lic with the choicest BREAD, CAKES, and  
CONFECTIONERY, of my own manufacture,  
at the most reasonable prices. I have in con-  
nection with my Bakery and Confectionery a  
large ICE CREAM PARLOR, fitted up in a  
neat and handsome manner, where ladies and  
gentlemen will be served with the utmost at-  
tention.

I am also manufacturing plain and fancy  
Candies which I will wholesale at prices.  
Fine Cakes always on hand. Ornamented  
Cakes made to order in the best manner and  
at short notice. Wedding cakes a specialty.  
Give me a call.

**M. CUMMINGS,**

**Middletown, Del.**

**J. T. GEARS & CO.,**

**Middletown, Del.**

**Farming Implements, etc.**

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND  
PLOW, HARROWS, and CULTIVA-  
TORS, and make wagons to order in the  
very best manner.

Jobbing of all kinds, prompt,  
neat and cheap.

A full line of

**COASTING ALWAYS ON HAND.**

**HORSE SHOEING.**

On and after this date we will do plain  
shoeing at \$1 Cash, or \$1.25 credit. A slight  
advance on above prices for shoeing horses  
that interfere.

Having increased our facilities for manu-  
facturing and jobbing, and having determi-  
ned to turn out only good work, and at prices  
to suit the times. We respectfully solicit a  
share of the public patronage in our line.

**Middletown, Del., March 9, 1878.-17**

Philadelphia Advertisements.

**D. B. SHARP,**

**SMEDLEY BROTHERS,**

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

**Hats, Caps, Furs, Straw Goods,**

**LADIES' HATS,**

**Ribbons, Millinery Goods, etc.**

**415 MARKET STREET,**

**PHILADELPHIA.**

**The Oldest Tobacco Warehouse in**

**Philadelphia.**

We make a Specialty of, and have con-  
stantly on hand Low Priced

**Segars, well seasoned**

**and of good**

**quality.**

**G. & A. ULRICH,**

**WHOLESALE DEALERS IN**

**MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,**

**SEGARS AND SNUFF,**

**No. 100 Market St., Corner of Front,**

**PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

**ARCH STREET HOUSE,**

**No. 1 Arch Street, Philadelphia.**

**John A. Morton, Prop. & Manager.**

**Room and Board, \$2 per Day**

**Breakfast, 50 cts. | Dinner, 75 cts.**

**Supper, 50 cts. | Lodging, 50 cts.**

**First Class Steamers to and from the**

**Hotel. Choice Liquors and Cigars always**

**on hand. aug 18-17**

**WM. H. GRAHAM & CO.,**

**(Successors to T. J. Martin & Co.)**

**Brands, Wines, Gins, etc.**

**Choice Old Rye, Wheatland Bourbon**

**W HISKIES.**

**N. W. Cor. Front & Arch Sts.,**

**PHILADELPHIA.**

**MANUFACTURERS of Blackberry, Cherry,**

**Ginger and Lavender Brandy, Sy-**

**rup, etc. Proprietors of Baron Liebig's**

**Tonic Bitters. jan 5-17**

**CENTENNIAL CITY**

**Steam Confectionery Works**

**MANUFACTURERS OF**

**All Kinds of Fine and Plain**

**CANDIES**

**AND**

**Gift Packages,**

**At LOWEST WHOLESALE Rates.**

**JENKINS & CRAIG,**

**dec 8 No. 126 Market St., Phila.**

**J. MEIER & BRO.,**

**MERCHANT TAILORS,**

**S. E. Cor. Second and Arch Sts.,**

**PHILADELPHIA.**

**Have in Stock a full line of**

**Fine Overcoatings, Suits, Cassimeres,**

**and Vestings.**

**Of the newest designs for FALL and WIN-**

**TER wear, which will be made to order in**

**the latest styles and best manner. Special at-**

**tention given to Dress Suits. aug 18-17**

**CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.**

**oct 10-17**

**J. D. MARSHALL,**

**WITH**

**JONES, HOAR & CO.,**

**Importers of and**

**Jobbers in Notions,**

**Hosiery, Gloves, &c.,**

**514 Market St., PHILADELPHIA.**

**IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN**

**THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE**

**FOR YOUR**

**FRESH FISH, GAME & POULTRY**

**SHIP TO**

**I. A. LEE & CO.**

**Wholesale Commission Merchants,**

**27 & 28 DOCK ST. FISH MARKET,**

**PHILADELPHIA.**

**The only parties having REFERRANCES to this business.**

**REFERENCE: East End of Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, or any Wholesale Fresh Fish Store in the U. S.**

Select Poetry.

**DISCONTENT.**

Two boats rocked on the river;  
In the shadow of leaf and tree;  
One was in love with the harbor;  
One was in love with the sea.

The one that loved the harbor  
The winds of fate outbore;  
But he held the other, longing,  
Forever against the shore.

The one that rests on the river,  
In the shadow of leaf and tree,  
With wistful eyes looks ever  
To the one far out at sea.

The one that rides the billow,  
Though sailing far and fleet,  
Looks back to the peaceful river,  
To the harbor safe and sweet.

One frets against the quiet  
Of the moss-grown shaded shore;  
One sighs that it may enter  
That harbor never more.

One wearies of the dangers  
Of the tempest's rage and wail;  
One dreams, amid the lilies,  
Of a far-off sunny sail.

Of all that life can teach us—  
There's naught to be true as this—  
The winds of fate blow ever,  
But ever blow amiss.

—Columbia Register.

Select Story.

**SAVED IN TIME.**

Mr. Marcus Wilkinson sat alone in  
his office, with a dainty little perfume  
note between his fingers, and a puzzled  
frown upon his brow. The note,  
directed in a graceful, feminine hand,  
was brief.

DEAR GUARDIAN:—I will be at the  
office at ten in the morning, to consult  
you upon a matter of importance.

MILLIE.

"A matter of importance," muttered  
Mr. Wilkinson, twisting the note nerv-  
ously. "Can my fears be true? Has  
Cyril Ormsby proposed to my pearl? I  
am afraid he has. And what can I  
say? What can I urge against the  
man, if Millie's own instincts have  
played her false? Ten o'clock."

The last silvery stroke of the man-  
tel clock had not died away when the  
door of the office was opened by a  
clerk, and Millie Bently entered the  
room.

Just a few words to describe the  
ward whom Marcus Wilkins always  
said was a pearl, a lily, everything  
pure and fair. She was one of me-  
dium height, slender and graceful,  
with a thoughtful face of exquisite  
beauty.

Very young, only eighteen, Millie  
Bently had borne early the sorrows of  
life. Her father, having been wealthy,  
had failed in business and committed  
suicide. Her mother, delicate and  
helpless, had fought poverty feebly  
for two years, and sinking under pri-  
vation and toil, had contracted a fatal  
disease. When all hope of life was  
over, the news came that Millie's  
uncle, dying abroad had left a large  
fortune to his only sister. A will was  
made by the dying woman, leaving  
her own too-lately won independence  
to Millie, and appointed their old  
friend, Marcus Wilkinson, guardian  
to the heiress.

Sorrowing, and womanly beyond her  
years, Millie had turned from her own  
grief to a noble endeavor to solace  
some of the trials of those with whom  
her own poverty had made her fami-  
liar. A cousin had come at Mr. Wil-  
kin's request to make a home for his  
ward, and she resumed many long in-  
terrupted studies. But a large por-  
tion of her time was spent in the hum-  
ble homes of those who had been her  
mother's friends in the dark days of  
widowhood, and her gentle charities  
soon extended far beyond this small  
circle.

She had been an orphan two years  
on the day when she came to seek  
Mr. Wilkinson, as already described,  
and the sorrows of her life had led  
some of her bitter stings, leaving only  
a sadness behind.

"Well, Millie," said the old gentle-  
man, "what brings to me the pleasure  
of seeing you to-day?"

"It was about myself," Millie said,  
the softest rose tint flushing her  
cheek.

"Dear me. I didn't think you ever  
took such an insignificant person into  
consideration at all."

"Now, Uncle Marc, please don't  
tease."

"She wants something enormous,"  
said the old gentleman, addressing the  
walls. "Whenever I am Uncle Marc,  
I know what to expect next."

But just then the kindly man de-  
tected signs of trouble in Millie's face,  
and the jesting voice was turned at  
once to one of tender gravity.

"What is it, my child?"

"Cyril Ormsby came to see me last  
evening, and he will come here to-  
day; but I wanted to see you first.

He wants me to be his wife, Uncle  
Marc, and—he hesitated here—"you  
do not like him."

"Who told you that?"

"No one; but I see it myself."

"Well, you are right. I don't like  
him. But my like or dislike has no  
control over you."

"No control!" and Millie's voice  
was piteous. "Please don't talk so. I  
came to you as I would have gone to  
my father."

"Then, dear, I was wrong. Tell  
me, then, as you would have told your  
father, do you love Mr. Ormsby?"

"I think he is the noblest man I  
ever knew. If you should see him  
with some of my poor people, how  
gentle and courteous he is, you would  
like him too. He has given me so  
much sympathy in my work, Uncle  
Marc, feeling as I do, that the posses-  
sion of great wealth is but a steward-  
ship."

"And so won your love?"

"My respect and admiration, uncle.  
I cannot yet realize that a man so no-  
ble and so good can really desire my  
companionship and help in this life.  
But since he does, I am glad and  
proud to have won his confidence."

"Hem, Yes! Enthusiastic, but heart-  
whole!" was Mr. Wilkin's mental  
comment. "Suppose you and I go for  
a walk?" he added, aloud.

"A walk?" Millie said, in a tone of  
surprise.

"Yes. I have a friend or two I  
should like to have you see. When  
we come back I will tell you why I  
dislike Cyril Ormsby"—if," he ad-  
ded mentally, "you have not already  
found out."

It was not exactly such a walk as  
one would have mapped out for a gen-  
tleman's invitation to a young, beau-  
tiful girl; but Millie followed its  
course, leaning upon her guardian's  
arm, wondering a little, but never  
hesitating, past the respectable por-  
tion of the city, to a quarter known as  
the "Factory Row," a place where  
Mr. Wilkinson had never before al-  
lowed his ward to go, for there were  
apt to be fevers and contagious dis-  
eases lurking there. It lay low, and  
was unhealthy, and the houses of the  
meanest description.

"For a noble philanthropist, partly  
owning these factories and this quar-  
ter, Mr. Ormsby seems neglectful,"  
said Mr. Wilkinson, dryly. "I have  
an interest in the factories, as you are  
aware, but do not own one of these  
wretched houses. They are Cyril Ormsby's."

"But," Millie said, eagerly, "these  
people will not let him benefit them.  
They use his charity for drink; they  
abuse any privileges he gives them,  
till he is discouraged in his efforts to  
do them any good."

"Oh! step in here."

It was a poor place, scantily fur-  
nished and cheerless. Upon a cot-bed  
a woman lay in the last stages of con-  
sumption. She looked up eagerly to  
Mr. Wilkinson.

"I hope you are better," he said  
kindly.



## The Middletown Transcript

W. SCOTT WAY, Editor.  
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.  
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14, 1878.

FOR GOVERNOR.  
**JOHN W. HALL,**  
OF KENT COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS.  
**Edward L. Martin,**  
OF SUSSEX COUNTY.

New Castle County Ticket.

FOR SHERIFF.  
**JOHN PYLE.**

FOR CORONER.  
**JACOB BUTZ.**

Two Deadwood stage coaches were robbed by highwaymen, Monday night.

The Independent Greenbackers' Convention of Massachusetts has nominated Butler for Governor.

So many white people are absent from New Orleans that Anderson and Wells, of Returning Board fame, are about to embrace the opportunity to run for Congress in Louisiana.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of the second district of Maryland, assembled on Thursday, at Cockeysville, and balloted all day without any decisive result. Baltimore county was solid for Talbot; Carroll adhered to Roberts, and Cecil held out for Cruikshank, while Harford played fast and loose with all of them. The Convention adjourned at 10:15 P. M., to meet Friday morning.

The terrible yellow fever scourge is still depopulating the Southwest, and is even making rapid strides northward, quite a number of cases having occurred in Ohio, and a few in Indiana. For the six days previous to and including Thursday, 1,475 new cases, and 472 deaths were reported in New Orleans alone. In Memphis, it is said, 3,000 people are down with the fever, and during the past week more than five hundred have died in that city. Great destitution exists in all the plague-stricken cities and towns, and in some places, deaths have occurred so rapidly that undertakers have been compelled to order large numbers of ready-made coffins from the North. No abatement of this dreadful epidemic can be expected before October.

**THE MAINE ELECTION.**—While the "news from Maine" does not exactly show a Democratic victory it heralds an inglorious Republican defeat. The commonwealth which for nearly a quarter of a century has adhered closely and firmly to Republicanism, and which, but two years ago, gave to Hayes 16,477 majority, and cast but six hundred and some odd votes for the Greenback candidate for Governor, rolled up, on Monday last, a combined Democratic and Greenback vote of 66,000. Conner, the Republican candidate for Governor, has a plurality, but 8,000 less than a majority over the Democratic and Greenback candidates. This will throw the election of State officers into the Legislature, which will probably stand 67 Republicans and 81 opposition in the House, and 20 Republicans and 11 opposition in the Senate, giving the opposition five majority, on joint ballot. It is thought that either Gargelon, Democrat, or Smith, Greenbacker, will be elected Governor by the Legislature. Two Congressmen, at least, have been elected by the opposition. The result in Maine not only shows that this new Greenback party is making wonderful gains in numbers, but that the Republican party is fast falling to pieces, even in its very strongholds, and will soon be an insignificant minority. While the new party has swelled with increasing numbers on every hand, the Democratic party has either gained or held its own, which shows conclusively that the large Greenback and National party vote, which is making itself manifest in different quarters of the country, comes not from the Democratic ranks. Whatever party the Democrats will have to fight in the future, it is certain that it will not be the Republican party; that party, already tottering with the weight of its past misgovernment, received its death blow when a fraudulent President was counted in. The news from Maine is but a forecast of what is coming. Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana will be heard from next, and then we imagine our Republican friends will take very little interest in the November elections.

### Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11, 1878. Your correspondent was first to state that Senator Blaine, with the shrewdness he has always exhibited, was pushing the Grant movement with the expectation that when the time comes, as it surely will come, for the people to say that no man can be re-nominated for a third Presidential term, he will capture the Grant strength, or, at least, being then as always the man most constantly before the people, he will receive their votes as the only sure means of preventing the taking of an other unknown man like Hayes. The Senator knows that it would be madness for a Republican Convention to take any other prominent politician, and leave him out. That would be courting defeat. And so, if he can, as he is attempting to do, delude the innumerable friends of Grant into a belief that their favorite is to be nominated, and mostly by his efforts, his own way seems to be reasonably clear. The

National Republican, which is divided in its affections between Grant and Conkling, reproduces the statement of your correspondent, and while professing to doubt that Senator Blaine has any such ideas, plainly shows that it fears he may have. The Republican does not know Senator Blaine's capacity for intrigue. Hardly any Democrat, whether with a tendency to "soft money" or not in his financial ideas, can help feeling a certain satisfaction at the Republican overthrow in Maine yesterday. It is more of a Waterloo than was expected by any one here, especially as to the State officers, Legislators. But, as in Massachusetts, the people had a right to complain of unnecessary expense in the conduct of State affairs, and there seems to have been dissatisfaction with Governor Conner. But the Congressional changes—I write while it seems certain in two districts the Republican candidates have been defeated and majorities reduced in all the others—will have the most effect outside the State, and will do much to discourage Republicans elsewhere. All your readers know that heretofore all the five Congressmen have been Republican, and the only question as to Governor and Legislature has been as to the amount of majority desired by the leaders.

Speaker Randall says he thinks the Democrats will carry Pennsylvania this fall, and he estimates the Democratic majority in the next U. S. House of Representatives at 30, and believes it will be more rather than less. Of his own election as Speaker he is not in doubt. The only candidate against him so far is Representative Blackburn, of Kentucky. While a horrible pestilence is devastating the Southwest we find out the best side of the Northerner. I have only newspaper reports of what is doing in other cities, but I know that here no race, or sect, or party holds back. Every one has asked of our authorities that a public meeting be called so that contributions can be more safely and advantageously sent to the afflicted. Something more of method and responsibility in the collections and disbursements is needed as, I presume, in other places, and with the gifts would be larger and more numerous. Failing to move the authorities in the matter, leading citizens have called a meeting for to-night, and hereafter for the following resolutions:

That of U. S. notes not more than \$10,000,000 should be retired and cancelled within six months from the passage of the act, and thereafter not more than \$4,000,000 should be retired in any one month.

That went on till January 1883.

At that time Mr. McCulloch's plan was endorsed by both parties, overwhelmingly, in Congress. It reduced \$400,000,000 demand notes down to \$356,000,000. It retired and cancelled \$44,000,000 of these notes, so that we had \$356,000,000 demand notes to pay, and no more. In 1873, under some pressure or other under the administration of Mr. Boutwell, \$5,000,000 of these notes were reissued, but so strong was the feeling at that time that the act was unwarranted that the notes were recalled into the Treasury before Congress met, and when Congress had met the Committee of Finance of the Senate, upon which I have been assigned for duty since I was a member of that body, agreed that the reissue of these notes was without warrant of law.

But in 1873 a great crash came. The system of credit—the over-blown system of confidence—the system that had stimulated men to believe that God's great decree that men should eat bread by the sweat of their face was in some way to be repealed, and that the people could grow rich without labor, and that Congress could ordain that people should be prosperous and happy without following natural laws. I need not tell you the history of that wretchedness and misery. You remember the terrible failure of Jay Cooke & Co., of Philadelphia. You know the failures that followed all over this land. I have known that of creditors of bankrupt banks which I think no humane and feeling man could read unless he read through his tears. The hard-earned savings of a whole life time, the little sum that some frugal working woman, that some pains-taking wife had gathered up to protect her and her children was swept away. It will be always the necessary consequence of the disregard of the laws in regard to property which are beyond human repeal and which human contrivance never can expect to evade. But in 1873, under that state of things, Mr. Richardson, then Secretary of the Treasury, suffered \$28,000,000 of these demand notes which had been retired and cancelled by law, to go back into circulation, which, under a certain permissive act of Congress, was allowed to remain, thus bringing the volume of legal tender notes from \$356,000,000 to \$384,000,000. Under the operations of the law passed in February 1875, commonly called "The Resumption Law," thirty-six million dollars of these notes were retired, but they were retired upwards of \$40,000,000, and the country was left with \$344,000,000 of these notes in their place, so that to-day the amount of outstanding demand notes of the Treasury is about \$347,000,000.

The act of 1875, commonly called the Resumption act, provided that all these notes should be redeemed and paid in coin at the Treasury on and after January 1st, 1879. Under this belief, with the very proper condition of our crops and foreign exports, there was a belief that there was honesty and good sense in the American people, and that there would be an execution of all these ideas of American finance, which no one would have disputed until a few years ago, the premium upon gold has faded to almost nothing. There is scarcely a broker or dealer in gold and silver notes of the United States, and silver is even less valuable than Treasury notes. That is to say that at the present time 412½ grains of silver, nine-tenths fine, can be purchased for 90 cents or less in Treasury notes, and in that ratio for larger sums. I do not mean that the coined dollar of 412½ grains can be purchased for that sum, because the Government of the United States has wisely reserved to itself the privilege and profit to turn 88 cents worth of silver into 100 cents in money and say it shall be received for that amount. But that does not change the value of that which composes this piece of money. Coin has a legal value and a market value, and no government on earth can establish a market value. The consent of the mercantile world is necessary to establish a market value. However, you say that resumption is almost practically accomplished because the equivalent between a

promise to payment is almost reached or is promised to be reached if we will but stand fast and a very little longer. And in considering what are the causes of our present distress, let me comment on what is not a cause, although so loudly proclaimed to be. We hear and read daily the allegation that the volume of the currency has been contracted and that "contraction" is the cause of men's present poverty. There is actually scarcity of these notes, less than the reasonable demands of business require. I cannot imagine how, in face of the facts, such a charge can be gravely made. If any man will look at any newspaper of today or of the money markets, in any of the money centres of the Union, he will find the market stagnant, and the rates of interest running somewhere about 3, 4, and 5 per cent. per annum. Can that be because there is a scarcity of money? or does it not show that there is not a scarcity, but a plethora? that if some men at least had not so many notes they would demand more for the use of them? You can borrow at low rates in all these cities, upon unobscured security, because there is more money lying idle than there is demand for in business. I do not speak of men who have no credit; that is another question. Print or coin all the money you please; ordain what rate of interest you will; how is a man to get money unless he has something to give in exchange for it? or unless he has credit? Some persons seem actually to believe that we can make every poor man rich by setting printing presses in motion, or stamping base money. If a man would have money he must have property or service to give in exchange for it or be able to give satisfactory security he would borrow it.

But the tables of the Treasury will show you, so far from the fund for circulation having been lessened since the passage of the Resumption act, it has actually been increased.

(To be continued.)

### MARRIED.

HULINGS—ANDERSON—In Philadelphia, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. William Swindells, John O. Hulings and Emma O. Anderson, of Philadelphia.

GIVENS—KILPATRICK—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Sept. 11th, by the Rev. Knott Stubbs, Wm. J. Givens and Florence A. Kilpatrick, both of Middletown, Del.

### THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, old, 95¢/100

Corn, yellow, 47¢/48

Oats, 20¢/21

Timothy Seed, 22¢/23

Midland, 18¢/19

Corrected weekly by S. M. REYNOLDS & CO.

Sept. 14, 1878.

Wheat, old, 95¢/100  
Corn, yellow, 47¢/48  
Oats, 20¢/21  
Timothy Seed, 22¢/23  
Midland, 18¢/19  
Corrected weekly by S. M. REYNOLDS & CO.  
Sept. 14, 1878.

### THE HARD TIMES.

The Cause of Business Depression and the Remedy.

Senator Bayard's Address.

Tariff Revision, Civil Service Reform and Honest Money the Remedy.

FRANK TALK ABOUT FINANCE.

The other day I saw in the Public Ledger of Philadelphia, a statement of an agent who had been sent by Philadelphia manufacturers and merchants to South America to see whether he could not find out and open up an avenue of trade and exchange between Philadelphia and South American communities. He wrote from Valparaiso, where he found a man actively engaged in constructing railroads and operating them in conjunction with his mines of copper and other ores. This man said he wanted a number of steam locomotives; that he preferred American locomotives to the English, and that they were better; but, said he, I have not the money to pay, but I will give you commodities. If, therefore, you will let me pay you with a fair equivalent in copper ore I will take half a dozen locomotives. The answer was, what can we get for copper ore in Philadelphia? They were met right at the port of entry with such a tax that no American could undertake to pay it and sell his copper at a remunerative rate. The consequence was they could not take his ore; the man had the ore and would sell it, but the American could not buy it; the laws of his country prevented him from bringing that ore to this country, and so it went to England, where there was no duty on it, and they smelted it. Certain it is that these locomotives which would have employed a large number of skillful workmen, which would have given a reward both to the man with the capital and the man with the labor, were denied to Philadelphia. Therefore, I think it is time for our people to take a broad view; a just view, my friends; an essential view of the subject.

There is another matter I consider more important than all, and which, more than money, is the life-blood of the political body. In the first year of the war those who had charge of the government, to use the language of Mr. Spaulding, the historian, made "material departures from sound political economy." They resorted to the issue of treasury notes by the Government which although upon their face were payable upon demand yet actually were, and still are, not payable at all—irredeemable. That currency was not real money; it had no value in itself, nor did it represent anything that had pecuniary value; no commodity of any kind was represented by these Treasury notes; they had no value, and the Government was in credit of our government. They were issued in reckless abundance, and were for some time, according to the printed terms on them, made convertible into the interest-bearing bonds of the Government. That was the case of the

### THE HARD TIMES.

The Cause of Business Depression and the Remedy.

Senator Bayard's Address.

Tariff Revision, Civil Service Reform and Honest Money the Remedy.

FRANK TALK ABOUT FINANCE.

The other day I saw in the Public Ledger of Philadelphia, a statement of an agent who had been sent by Philadelphia manufacturers and merchants to South America to see whether he could not find out and open up an avenue of trade and exchange between Philadelphia and South American communities. He wrote from Valparaiso, where he found a man actively engaged in constructing railroads and operating them in conjunction with his mines of copper and other ores. This man said he wanted a number of steam locomotives; that he preferred American locomotives to the English, and that they were better; but, said he, I have not the money to pay, but I will give you commodities. If, therefore, you will let me pay you with a fair equivalent in copper ore I will take half a dozen locomotives. The answer was, what can we get for copper ore in Philadelphia? They were met right at the port of entry with such a tax that no American could undertake to pay it and sell his copper at a remunerative rate. The consequence was they could not take his ore; the man had the ore and would sell it, but the American could not buy it; the laws of his country prevented him from bringing that ore to this country, and so it went to England, where there was no duty on it, and they smelted it. Certain it is that these locomotives which would have employed a large number of skillful workmen, which would have given a reward both to the man with the capital and the man with the labor, were denied to Philadelphia. Therefore, I think it is time for our people to take a broad view; a just view, my friends; an essential view of the subject.

There is another matter I consider more important than all, and which, more than money, is the life-blood of the political body. In the first year of the war those who had charge of the government, to use the language of Mr. Spaulding, the historian, made "material departures from sound political economy." They resorted to the issue of treasury notes by the Government which although upon their face were payable upon demand yet actually were, and still are, not payable at all—irredeemable. That currency was not real money; it had no value in itself, nor did it represent anything that had pecuniary value; no commodity of any kind was represented by these Treasury notes; they had no value, and the Government was in credit of our government. They were issued in reckless abundance, and were for some time, according to the printed terms on them, made convertible into the interest-bearing bonds of the Government. That was the case of the

### THE HARD TIMES.

The Cause of Business Depression and the Remedy.

Senator Bayard's Address.

Tariff Revision, Civil Service Reform and Honest Money the Remedy.

FRANK TALK ABOUT FINANCE.

The other day I saw in the Public Ledger of Philadelphia, a statement of an agent who had been sent by Philadelphia manufacturers and merchants to South America to see whether he could not find out and open up an avenue of trade and exchange between Philadelphia and South American communities. He wrote from Valparaiso, where he found a man actively engaged in constructing railroads and operating them in conjunction with his mines of copper and other ores. This man said he wanted a number of steam locomotives; that he preferred American locomotives to the English, and that they were better; but, said he, I have not the money to pay, but I will give you commodities. If, therefore, you will let me pay you with a fair equivalent in copper ore I will take half a dozen locomotives. The answer was, what can we get for copper ore in Philadelphia? They were met right at the port of entry with such a tax that no American could undertake to pay it and sell his copper at a remunerative rate. The consequence was they could not take his ore; the man had the ore and would sell it, but the American could not buy it; the laws of his country prevented him from bringing that ore to this country, and so it went to England, where there was no duty on it, and they smelted it. Certain it is that these locomotives which would have employed a large number of skillful workmen, which would have given a reward both to the man with the capital and the man with the labor, were denied to Philadelphia. Therefore, I think it is time for our people to take a broad view; a just view, my friends; an essential view of the subject.

### THE HARD TIMES.

The Cause of Business Depression and the Remedy.

Senator Bayard's Address.

Tariff Revision, Civil Service Reform and Honest Money the Remedy.

FRANK TALK ABOUT FINANCE.

The other day I saw in the Public Ledger of Philadelphia, a statement of an agent who had been sent by Philadelphia manufacturers and merchants to South America to see whether he could not find out and open up an avenue of trade and exchange between Philadelphia and South American communities. He wrote from Valparaiso, where he found a man actively engaged in constructing railroads and operating them in conjunction with his mines of copper and other ores. This man said he wanted a number of steam locomotives; that he preferred American locomotives to the English, and that they were better; but, said he, I have not the money to pay, but I will give you commodities. If, therefore, you will let me pay you with a fair equivalent in copper ore I will take half a dozen locomotives. The answer was, what can we get for copper ore in Philadelphia? They were met right at the port of entry with such a tax that no American could undertake to pay it and sell his copper at a remunerative rate. The consequence was they could not take his ore; the man had the ore and would sell it, but the American could not buy it; the laws of his country prevented him from bringing that ore to this country, and so it went to England, where there was no duty on it, and they smelted it. Certain it is that these locomotives which would have employed a large number of skillful workmen, which would have given a reward both to the man with the capital and the man with the labor, were denied to Philadelphia. Therefore, I think it is time for our people to take a broad view; a just view, my friends; an essential view of the subject.

### THE HARD TIMES.

The Cause of Business Depression and the Remedy.

Senator Bayard's Address.

Tariff Revision, Civil Service Reform and Honest Money the Remedy.

FRANK TALK ABOUT FINANCE.

The other day I saw in the Public Ledger of Philadelphia, a statement of an agent who had been sent by Philadelphia manufacturers and merchants to South America to see whether he could not find out and open up an avenue of trade and exchange between Philadelphia and South American communities. He wrote from Valparaiso, where he found a man actively engaged in constructing railroads and operating them in conjunction with his mines of copper and other ores. This man said he wanted a number of steam locomotives; that he preferred American locomotives to the English, and that they were better; but, said he, I have not the money to pay, but I will give you commodities. If, therefore, you will let me pay you with a fair equivalent in copper ore I will take half a dozen locomotives. The answer was, what can we get for copper ore in Philadelphia? They were met right at the port of entry with such a tax that no American could undertake to pay it and sell his copper at a remunerative rate. The consequence was they could not take his ore; the man had the ore and would sell it, but the American could not buy it; the laws of his country prevented him from bringing that ore to this country, and so it went to England, where there was no duty on it, and they smelted it. Certain it is that these locomotives which would have employed a large number of skillful workmen, which would have given a reward both to the man with the capital and the man with the labor, were denied to Philadelphia. Therefore, I think it is time for our people to take a broad view; a just view, my friends; an essential view of the subject.

There is actually scarcity of these notes, less than the reasonable demands of business require. I cannot imagine how, in face of the facts, such a charge can be gravely made. If any man will look at any newspaper of today or of the money markets, in any of the money centres of the Union, he will find the market stagnant, and the rates of interest running somewhere about 3, 4, and 5 per cent. per annum. Can that be because there is a scarcity of money? or does it not show that there is not a scarcity, but a plethora? that if some men at least had not so many notes they would demand more for the use of them? You can borrow at low rates in all these cities, upon unobscured security, because there is more money lying idle than there is demand for in business. I do not speak of men who have no credit; that is another question. Print or coin all the money you please; ordain what rate of interest you will; how is a man to get money unless he has something to give in exchange for it? or unless he has credit? Some persons seem actually to believe that we can make every poor man rich by setting printing presses in motion, or stamping base money. If a man would have money he must have property or service to give in exchange for it or be able to give satisfactory security he would borrow it.

### MARRIED.

HULINGS—ANDERSON—In Philadelphia, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. William Swindells, John O. Hulings and Emma O. Anderson, of Philadelphia.

GIVENS—KILPATRICK—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Sept. 11th, by the Rev. Knott Stubbs, Wm. J. Givens and Florence A. Kilpatrick, both of Middletown, Del.

### THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, old, 95¢/100

Corn, yellow, 47¢/48

Oats, 20¢/21

Timothy Seed, 22¢/23

Midland, 18¢/19

Corrected weekly by S. M. REYNOLDS & CO.

Sept. 14, 1878.

### THE HARD TIMES.

The Cause of Business Depression and the Remedy.

Senator Bayard's Address.

Tariff Revision, Civil Service Reform and Honest Money the Remedy.

FRANK TALK ABOUT FINANCE.

The other day I saw in the Public Ledger of Philadelphia, a statement of an agent who had been sent by Philadelphia manufacturers and merchants to South America to see whether he could not find out and open up an avenue of trade and exchange between Philadelphia and South American communities. He wrote from Valparaiso, where he found a man actively engaged in constructing railroads and operating them in conjunction with his mines of copper and other ores. This man said he wanted a number of steam locomotives; that he preferred American locomotives to the English, and that they were better; but, said he, I have not the money to pay, but I will give you commodities. If, therefore, you will let me pay you with a fair equivalent in copper ore I will take half a dozen locomotives. The answer was, what can we get for copper ore in Philadelphia? They were met right at the port of entry with such a tax that no American could undertake to pay it and sell his copper at a remunerative rate. The consequence was they could not take his ore; the man had the ore and would sell it, but the American could not buy it; the laws of his country prevented him from bringing that ore to this country, and so it went to England, where there was no duty on it, and they smelted it. Certain it is that these locomotives which would have employed a large number of skillful workmen, which would have given a reward both to the man with the capital and the man with the labor, were denied to Philadelphia. Therefore, I think it is time for our people to take a broad view; a just view, my friends; an essential view of the subject.

### THE HARD TIMES.

The Cause of Business Depression and the Remedy.

Senator Bayard's Address.

Tariff Revision, Civil Service Reform and Honest Money the Remedy.

FRANK TALK ABOUT FINANCE.

The other day I saw in the Public Ledger of Philadelphia, a statement of an agent who had been sent by Philadelphia manufacturers and merchants to South America to see whether he could not find out and open up an avenue of trade and exchange between Philadelphia and South American communities. He wrote from Valparaiso, where he found a man actively engaged in constructing railroads and operating them in conjunction with his mines of copper and other ores. This man said he wanted a number of steam locomotives; that he preferred American locomotives to the English, and that they were better; but, said he, I have not the money to pay, but I will give you commodities. If, therefore, you will let me pay you with a fair equivalent in copper ore I will take half a dozen locomotives. The answer was, what can we get for copper ore in Philadelphia? They were met right at the port of entry with such a tax that no American could undertake to pay it and sell his copper at a remunerative rate. The consequence was they could not take his ore; the man had the ore and would sell it, but the American could not buy it; the laws of his country prevented him from bringing that ore to this country, and so it went to England, where there was no duty on it, and they smelted it. Certain it is that these locomotives which would have employed a large number of skillful workmen, which would have given a reward both to the man with the capital and the man with the labor, were denied to Philadelphia. Therefore, I think it is time for our people to take a broad view; a just view, my friends; an essential view of the subject.

### THE HARD TIMES.

The Cause of Business Depression and the Remedy.

Senator Bayard's Address.

Tariff Revision, Civil Service Reform and Honest Money the Remedy.

FRANK TALK ABOUT FINANCE.

The other day I saw in the Public Ledger of Philadelphia, a statement of an agent who had been sent by Philadelphia manufacturers and merchants to South America to see whether he could not find out and open up an avenue of trade and exchange between Philadelphia and South American communities. He wrote from Valparaiso, where he found a man actively engaged in constructing railroads and operating them in conjunction with his mines of copper and other ores. This man said he wanted a number of steam locomotives; that he preferred American locomotives to the English, and that they were better; but, said he, I have not the money to pay, but I will give you commodities. If, therefore, you will let me pay you with a fair equivalent in copper ore I will take half a dozen locomotives. The answer was, what can we get for copper ore in Philadelphia? They were met right at the port of entry with such a tax that no American could undertake to pay it and sell his copper at a remunerative rate. The consequence was they could not take his ore; the man had the ore and would sell it, but the American could not buy it; the laws of his country prevented him from bringing that ore to this country, and so it went to England, where there was no duty on it, and they smelted it. Certain it is that these locomotives which would have employed a large number of skillful workmen, which would have given a reward both to the man with the capital and the man with the labor, were denied to Philadelphia. Therefore, I think it is time for our people to take a broad view; a just view, my friends; an essential view of the subject.

### THE HARD TIMES.

The Cause of Business Depression and the Remedy.

Senator Bayard's Address.

Tariff Revision, Civil Service Reform and Honest Money the Remedy.

FRANK TALK ABOUT FINANCE.

The other day I saw in the Public Ledger of Philadelphia, a statement of an agent who had been sent by Philadelphia manufacturers and merchants to South America to see whether he could not find out and open up an avenue of trade and exchange between Philadelphia and South American communities. He wrote from Valparaiso, where he found a man actively engaged in constructing railroads and operating them in conjunction with his mines of copper and other ores. This man said he wanted a number of steam locomotives; that he preferred American locomotives to the English, and that they were better; but, said he, I have not the money to pay, but I will give you commodities. If, therefore, you will let me pay you with a fair equivalent in copper ore I will take half a dozen locomotives. The answer was, what can we get for copper ore in Philadelphia? They were met right at the port of entry with such a tax that no American could undertake to pay it and sell his copper at a remunerative rate. The consequence was they could not take his ore; the man had the ore and would sell it, but the American could not buy it; the laws of his country prevented him from bringing that ore to this country, and so it went to England, where there was no duty on it, and they smelted it. Certain it is that these locomotives which would have employed a large number of skillful workmen, which would have given a reward both to the man with the capital and the man with the labor, were denied to Philadelphia. Therefore, I think it is time for our people to take a broad view; a just view, my friends; an essential view of the subject.

### THE HARD TIMES.

The Cause of Business Depression and the Remedy.

Senator Bayard's Address.

Tariff Revision, Civil Service Reform and Honest Money the Remedy.

FRANK TALK ABOUT FINANCE.

The other day I saw in the Public Ledger of Philadelphia, a statement of an agent who had been sent by Philadelphia manufacturers and merchants to South America to see whether he could not find out and open up an avenue of trade and exchange between Philadelphia and South American communities. He wrote from Valparaiso, where he found a man actively engaged in constructing railroads and operating them in conjunction with his mines of copper and other ores. This man said he wanted a number of steam locomotives; that he preferred American locomotives to the English, and that they were better; but, said he, I have not the money to pay, but I will give you commodities. If, therefore, you will let me pay you with a fair equivalent in copper ore I will take half a dozen locomotives. The answer was, what can we get for copper ore in Philadelphia? They were met right at the port of entry with such a tax that no American could undertake to pay it and sell his copper at a remunerative rate. The consequence was they could not take his ore; the man had the ore and would sell it, but the American could not buy it; the laws of his country prevented him from bringing that ore to this country, and so it went to England, where there was no duty on it, and they smelted it. Certain it is that these locomotives which would have employed a large number of skillful workmen, which would have given a reward both to the man with the capital and the man with the labor, were denied to Philadelphia. Therefore, I think it is time for our people to take a broad view; a just view, my friends; an essential view of the subject.

### THE HARD TIMES.

The Cause of Business Depression and the Remedy.

Senator Bayard's Address.

Tariff Revision, Civil Service Reform and Honest Money the Remedy.

FRANK TALK ABOUT FINANCE.

The other day I saw in the Public Ledger of Philadelphia, a statement of an agent who had been sent by Philadelphia manufacturers and merchants to South America to see whether he could not find out and open up an avenue of trade and exchange between Philadelphia and South American communities. He wrote from Valparaiso, where he found a man actively engaged in constructing railroads and operating them in conjunction with his mines of copper and other ores. This man said he wanted a number of steam locomotives; that he preferred American locomotives to the English, and that they were better; but, said he, I have not the money to pay, but I will give you commodities. If, therefore, you will let me pay you with a fair equivalent in copper ore I will take half a dozen locomotives. The answer was, what can we get for copper ore in Philadelphia? They were met right at the port of entry with such a tax that no American could undertake to pay it and sell his copper at a remunerative rate. The consequence was they could not take his ore; the man had the ore and would sell it, but the American could not buy it; the laws of his country prevented him from bringing that ore to this country, and so it went to England, where there was no duty on it, and they smelted it. Certain it is that these locomotives which would have employed a large number of skillful workmen, which would have given a reward both to the man with the capital and the man with the labor, were denied to Philadelphia. Therefore, I think it is time for our people to take a broad view; a just view, my friends; an essential view of the subject.

### THE HARD TIMES.

The Cause of Business Depression and the Remedy.



**Middletown Directory.**  
**CORPORATION OFFICERS.**  
TOWN COMMISSIONERS—James H. Naudain, President; Joseph H. Naudain, Secretary; Geo. Rechenhofer, Thos. Massey, Jr., R. H. Elison, Treasurer—C. E. Anderson.  
Treasurer—W. A. Comery.  
LAWYERS—James T. Smith.  
CHIEF OF POLICE—W. R. Rothwell.  
**NOTARY PUBLIC.**  
John A. Reynolds.  
**BOARD OF EDUCATION.**  
E. W. Lockwood, President; Wm. Green, Clerk; A. G. Cox, Treasurer; Henry Davis, Nathaniel Williams, Capt. T. C. Smith, D. L. Dunning, John W. Tella, John R. Hall.  
PRINCIPAL OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS—A. S. Wright, A. M.  
ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL—Mrs. A. S. Wright, Miss R. Annie Maxwell and Miss Sarah Taylor.  
**OFFICERS OF CITIZENS' NAT'L BANK.**  
DIRECTORS—Henry Clayton, B. Gibbs, B. T. Biggs, John A. Reynolds, Secretary; Geo. Rechenhofer, Thos. Massey, Jr., R. H. Elison, Treasurer—C. E. Anderson.  
PRESIDENT—Henry Clayton, CLERK—J. R. Hall, TREASURER—W. R. Rothwell, TELLERS—John S. Crouch.  
**DIRECTORS OF TOWN HALL CO.**  
J. M. Cox, Pres.; Samuel Pennington, Sec.; J. R. Hall, Treas.; R. A. Cochran, Jas. G. Robertson, Jas. H. Scowdrick, Wm. H. Barr.  
**CHURCHES.**  
FOREST PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. John Patton, D. D., Pastor. Divine service every Sunday at 10.30 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Sunday School at 9.15 a.m. Lecture Wednesdays at 7.00 p.m. Sunday School in the Chapel at Armstrong's every Sunday at 2.00 p.m.  
ST. ANN'S CATHOLIC—Rev. G. E. Martin, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 10.30 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sunday School at 2.00 p.m. Prayer Meeting on Thursdays at 7.30 p.m.  
COLORED METHODIST—Rev. F. J. Lee, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 10.30 a.m. and 8 p.m. Sunday School every Sunday at 1 p.m.  
**MASONIC.**  
ANDERSON CHAPTER—A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall on the second and fourth Fridays of every month at 8 o'clock, p.m.  
UNION LODGE NO. 5, A. F. A. M. Meets on the first and third Tuesdays of every month at 8 o'clock, p.m. Masonic Hall.  
**KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.**  
DAMES LODGE, No. 12 Meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Lodge room in the Town Hall.  
I. O. O. F.  
GOOD SAMARITAN LODGE—Meets every Thursday evening at 7.30 p.m. Lodge room in Cochran Hall, No. 2, Cochran Square.  
**BUILDING AND LOAN.**  
MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION OF MIDDLETOWN—G. E. Hukill, Pres.; A. G. Cox, Sec. Meets on the third Tuesday of every month at 8 o'clock, p.m.  
**AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.**  
PENINSULA AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL ASSOCIATION—Wm. R. Cochran, President and Chairman of Board of Managers; J. B. Naudain, Secretary. Fifth Annual Fair will be held on the 23d and 24th days of October, 1878.  
**DIAMOND STATE BRASS BAND.**  
Meets for practice every Monday evening at 8 o'clock.  
**DELAWARE RAILROAD.**  
Passenger trains going North leave at 7.54 11.30 a.m. and 3.16 p.m.; going South at 10.40 a.m., 2.08 and 7.38 p.m.  
**POST OFFICE.**  
OFFICE HOURS—Opens at 6.30 a.m. and closes at 9 p.m. every day except Sunday. Mails for the North close at 7.15 a.m. and 3.00 p.m.  
Mails for the South close at 10.15 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.  
Mails for Odesa close at 10.23 a.m. and 7.50 p.m.  
Mails for Warwick, Saxsara and Cecilton close at 10.23 a.m.  
D. L. DUNNING, P. M.  
**STAGE LINES.**  
Stage for Odesa, with U. S. Mail, leaves shortly after arrival of the 10.42 a.m. and 7.38 p.m. mail trains.  
Stages for Warwick, Saxsara and Cecilton leave shortly after arrival of the 10.42 a.m. train.  
**NETTING.**  
FOR SEINES AND POUNDS.  
We Measure the Mesh.  
AS PER DIAGRAM.  
One Inch Square Mesh.  
One Inch Square Mesh.  
PARTIES ordering Netting or Seines will give the length and depth required when on line. We allow one-third for rigging, that is if the Seine is to be one hundred yards long and ten feet deep, when on line, we would make the webbing one hundred and fifty yards long and fifteen feet deep, stretched measure.  
In absence of any instruction, we will make as above.  
In ordering give full description of what you want; leave nothing to be guessed at.  
Parties unknown to us, ordering goods, will be required to make a deposit of one-third the value before we ship them, balance to be paid on delivery.  
WM. E. HOOPER & SONS,  
Wm. 17-ly BALTIMORE, MD.  
**THE OLD RELIABLE.**  
THE undersigned respectfully informs the residents of Middletown and vicinity that he is prepared to exchange Horses, Wagons and Carts, to do all kinds of HAULING at the lowest rates. Coal and Lumber hauled at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. Orders for baggage or other parcels left at H. R. Wilson's Office Store, or at the Post Office will receive prompt attention.  
Good Building Sand always on hand.  
W. W. WILSON.  
**WANTED.**—Reliable business men everywhere to secure purchasers to Village Lots with Farms adjoining, in two new Colonies in Virginia. Only the Lots are sold at \$10 each. The Farms are deeded gratuitously to working men, mechanics, incipient manufacturers, and others, who buy the lots or settle.  
Apply, at once, to E. BAUSER, Principal of "Ridley Hall," Fenton, Genesee Co., Michigan.  
ap27-6m  
**WILMINGTON CONFERENCE ACADEMY**  
Full Corps of Experienced Teachers.  
Modern facilities. Fine building, furnished with heat, gas, bath, etc. BOARD AND TUITION \$500 PER YEAR. Heat and gas in private rooms extra. Separate building for lady boarders. For Catalogue, address the Principal, R. H. SKINNER, A. M., Dover, Del.  
del23-6m

**Job Printing.**  
**PRINTING!**  
**Transcript Office,**  
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.,  
BOOK, CARD AND GENERAL  
**JOB PRINTING.**  
Having just added another supply of new and hand some types to our stock, we are now better than ever before prepared to execute promptly, neatly and at moderate prices.  
**Job Printing of Every Description,**  
—SUCH AS—  
CARDS, CIRCULARS, BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, CHEQUES, NOTES, DRAFTS, LABELS, DODGERS, AND  
**COMMERCIAL PRINTING**  
GENERALLY.  
—WE ALSO PRINT—  
PAMPHLETS, PROGRAMMES, STOCK CERTIFICATES, CATALOGUES, REPORTS, Etc., Etc.  
And cordially invite all persons who may have need of any of these things, or any style of card printing, to send us with a call and learn our prices. We give special attention to the printing of  
**POSTERS, SALE BILLS,**  
Etc., which for attractiveness and beauty we think cannot be surpassed, if equalled, anywhere else.  
Having every facility for the production of the  
**PRINTING BUSINESS,**  
in all its varied departments we respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the public.  
**OUR PRESSES**  
are the latest improved kind while our stock of display TYPES, CUTS, Etc., cannot be surpassed by any other establishment in the State. By giving our personal and constant attention to our business, we feel satisfied of our ability to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with orders, and invite an examination of the style and quality of our work.  
Orders by mail, or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.  
**W. SCOTT WAY.**  
Guyer & Vandever,  
**Brick Manufacturers**  
**NEW CASTLE,**  
Delaware.  
A Full Stock always in the Yard  
at the Lowest Rates.  
Brick shipped by Rail or Water.  
ap1-6m  
For a Tender Steak or Juicy Roast  
go to  
**George Echenhofer's**  
**MEAT MARKET**  
Main St., corner of Cass St.,  
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.  
As my patrons are well aware I buy only the best stock, and keep constantly on hand all my most select fresh meats of all kinds and prices in accordance with the times. Good stock always wanted.  
ap13-14f  
JOHN A. TODD, THOS. F. RILEY  
**TODD, RILEY & CO.,**  
General Commission Merchants,  
And Dealers in  
**FOREIGN FRUITS,**  
307 King St., WILMINGTON, Del.  
Consignments solicited. Cash returns every week when goods sold.  
By consent we refer to the following gentlemen:  
Wilmington, Del.—Ex-Gov. Jas. Ponder, Chas. B. Lore, Attorney; McLean & Kendall, Carriage Builders; Prof. Harkness, Normal School; A. A. Capelle, Geo. W. Vernon, Post Office Department.  
Philadelphia.—Swinkel & Beggs, and J. McNaughton, Commission Merchants.  
Odesa, Del.—Chas. Tatum, J. L. Gibson, John C. Corbit, Daniel W. Corbit.  
McDonough, Del.—Z. A. Foot, Post Master.  
Middletown, Del.—D. L. Dunning, Jas. M. Cox & Bro., Carriage Builders.  
ap13-6m  
**FRANCIS M'KULKIN,**  
(Formerly of Hilliard & McKulkin),  
**Commission Merchant,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
**FRUIT**  
AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,  
12 Produce Avenue,  
and 34 Merchants Row,  
NEW YORK, N.Y.  
WEST WASHINGTON MARKET, ap13-6m  
**COMBINGS**  
MADE INTO  
Switches, Braids, Curls,  
**FINGER PUFFS, &c.**  
ALL WORK ATTENDED  
to, and satisfaction guaranteed.  
Orders may be left either at my Barber Shop, or at my residence, on Main Street, Middletown, Del.  
HARRY FISHER,  
Hair Dresser.  
Middletown, Del., March 23, 1878-1f  
**PATENTS**  
Obtained for new inventions, or for improvements on old ones, for medical or other compounds, trade-marks and labels. Caveats, Assignments, Interferences, Appeals, Suits for Infringements, and all cases arising under the Patent Laws, promptly attended to. Inventions that have been REJECTED by the Patent Office may still, in most cases, be patented by us. Being opposite the U. S. Patent Department, and engaged in Patent business exclusively, we can make close searches, and secure Patents more promptly, and with broader claims, than those who are remote from the Patent Office.  
INVENTORS send us a model or sketch of your device; we make examinations and advise as to patentability, free of charge. All correspondence strictly confidential. Prices low, and no charge unless patent is secured.  
We refer, in Washington, to Hon. Postmaster General D. M. Key, Rev. P. D. Fowler, the German-American National Bank, to officials in the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Representatives in Congress; and especially to our clients in every State in the Union and in Canada. Address  
J. H. SNOW & CO.,  
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.  
**H. R. WILSON,**  
DEALER IN  
**Tobacco, Cigars,**  
**Pipes, Snuff, etc.,**  
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.  
ALL THE WEEKLY LITERARY PAPERS, Seaside and Lakeside Libraries for sale. All the best brands of Cigars, from \$3 per hundred upward.  
dec22-1f

**Miscellaneous Advertisements.**  
**Furniture! Furniture!!**  
**THIS SOLID WALNUT CHAMBER SUITE,**  
(MARBLE-TOP.)  
Comprising Bedstead, Bureau, Washstand, Four Chairs, Rockers, Towel-Rack, \$42.00.  
**BEDDING.**  
Hair Mattresses, all grades, FEATHER BEDS, ALL QUALITIES, PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS, HUSK MATTRESSES, &c.  
**THIS SOLID Walnut Parlor Set,**  
Comprising Seven Pieces, covered in Hair Cloth or any color all Wool Terry, only \$51.00.  
**All Styles of Furniture at Equally Low Prices!**  
**CARPETS! CARPETS!**  
At our Carpet Department can be seen the largest assortment of all makes and qualities, and best patterns of Foreign and Domestic Carpets at the  
**LOWEST CASH PRICES.**  
**BUY THE AGATHORRYTON SILVER STEEL BED SPRING,**  
Warranted All Steel-Wire.  
The Best and Most Comfortable Spring in the World. Noiseless and Durable.  
**FURNITURE, Bedding and Carpets,**  
**GOULD & Co.'s**  
Grand Depots. Philadelphia, Pa.  
**Miscellaneous Ad's.**  
**J. E. TYGERT & CO.**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**STAR BRAND PURE BONE PHOSPHATE**  
Also, Dealers in Fertilizing Materials of all kinds.  
412 South Delaware, Av., Phila., Pa.  
Offices: Smyrna, Delaware. oct1  
**FOR SALE.**  
**House and Lot**  
ON MAIN STREET, MIDDLETOWN, DEL.  
THE HOUSE IS A NEW AND COMMODIOUS structure, containing 8 rooms, with porches, out-buildings and other conveniences. The lot is 48 by 150 feet. Also, a lot on Lake street, 80 by 150 feet. Terms easy, apply to  
FRANK ELIASON, Middletown, Del may 18-1f  
ESTABLISHED 1832.  
**ODESSA WAGON WORKS.**  
Constantly on hand a large stock of well-seasoned material.  
**PLOWS, AND FLOW CASTINGS.**  
Wholesale & Retail.  
HECKENDORN, MOORE, CONWAY, WILEY, ETC.  
Harrows, Cultivators, Rollers, and Farming Implements Generally, AT REDUCED PRICES.  
Sole manufacturers for this State of the PIONEER STAMP PULLER. Agents for Keller's Patent, "The Best" Grain Seed & Phosphate Drill. ALSO, "The Best" Grain & Hay Rake. L. V. ASPRILL & SON, ODESSA, DELAWARE.  
N. B.—Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.  
**PATENTS.**  
To Inventors & Manufacturers.  
ESTABLISHED 1865.  
**GILMORE, SMITH & CO.,**  
Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law.  
American and Foreign Patents.  
No Fees in Advance, nor until a Patent is allowed. No Fee for making Preliminary Examinations.  
Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, infringing Suits in the different States, and all litigation pertaining to Patents or Inventions.  
Send Stamp for Pamphlet of 60 Pages.  
GILMORE, SMITH & CO.,  
629 F STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. may4-1f  
**FOR SALE!**  
FIRST-CLASS CHESTNUT Posts and Rails, dressed or in the rough.  
GEO. M. D. HART, Townsend Del dec1-1f

**Walton, Whann & Co.'s Acidulated Bone Phosphates.**  
**STILL AHEAD! SPLENDID RESULTS!**  
**Farmers! Read the following Testimonials,**  
**And in Seeding your Wheat this Fall use**  
**Walton, Whann & Co.'s ACID PHOSPHATE,**  
**The Best and Cheapest Fertilizer Ever Sold!**  
**IN FINE ORDER FOR DRILLING!**  
**Mr. Pleasant, Del., Aug. 23rd, 1878.**  
Messrs. Walton, Whann & Co., Dear Sirs:—  
Last fall I used four tons of your Acid Phosphate, bought of your agent, Henry Clayton, Esq., and am so much pleased with my crop of wheat where I used it, that I want to use it on all my wheat ground this fall. I had twenty-five bushels per acre on corn ground where I used your Acid, and on a clover and where I used Guano at the same cost per acre, I only had eighteen bushels per acre. It gives me great pleasure to recommend your Acid Phosphate to my fellow farmers, as the best and cheapest Phosphate I ever used.  
Yours, &c.,  
JOSHUA CLAYTON.  
**Summit Bridge, Del., Aug. 6th, 1878.**  
Messrs. Walton, Whann & Co.—Dear Sirs:—  
In reply to your inquiry as to the result of your "Acid Phosphate" on my wheat, I would say, after threshing and measuring it, I am entirely satisfied. Part of it was a wheat stubble, and yielded twenty-five bushels per acre, with only two hundred pounds of Phosphate. I shall use it altogether this fall. Very truly yours,  
JOHN W. REYNOLDS.  
**Summit Bridge, Del., Aug. 28th, 1878.**  
Henry Clayton, Esq., Dear Sir:—  
In regard to the result of Walton, Whann & Co.'s "Acid Phosphate" on my Wheat crop and also Oats, the use of it proved entirely satisfactory, and I have my grain for ten tons. I shall use it exclusively this fall. Truly yours, &c.,  
J. L. ELLISON.  
**St. Georges Hundred, Del., Aug. 6th, 1878.**  
Henry Clayton, Esq.—Dear Sir:—  
You informed me about my present crop of Wheat, dressed with 250 lbs. of Walton, Whann & Co.'s Acid Phosphate, and after looking about among my tenants, answer, that I am perfectly satisfied with the crop everywhere; and believe it was made in great measure by the application of the Acid Phosphate, and repeat, that as long as present standard is kept up, I shall continue to use it. Yours,  
JOSHUA CLAYTON, of Thos.  
**Summit Bridge, Del., August 26th, 1878.**  
Walton, Whann & Co., Gentlemen  
I will say in reference to your inquiry of the results of the Acid Phosphate, that I am entirely satisfied with it. Yours respectfully  
W. F. BIGGS.  
**Mr. Pleasant, Del., Aug. 24th, 1878.**  
Messrs. Walton, Whann & Co., Dear Sirs:—  
When your "Acid Phosphate" was offered to me last fall at a figure so much less than I had ever bought Phosphate before, I am free to confess that I thought it too cheap to be good, and it was only upon the recommendation of some of my neighbors (who had used it the year before) that I was induced to purchase of your Agent here, Mr. H. Clayton, twelve tons. My wheat has now been threshed, resulting in 25 bushels per acre on one field, and 21 on the other. I just finished plowing 30 acres to-day, to be sown in wheat, and the clover has made such growth that it had to be combed out with a harrow, before the plow would turn it under. I am so well satisfied with the Phosphate that I intend using it exclusively on 155 acres of wheat this fall. Very respectfully,  
JOHN A. JONES.  
**Midletown, Del., Aug. 27th, 1878.**  
To H. Clayton, agent for Walton, Whann & Co.'s "Acid Phosphate".  
Dear Sir—I gave you, last Spring, a certificate, that my wheat was making a fine growth from the application of "Acid Phosphate". We have now threshed, and the yield is perfectly satisfactory, and I certainly shall use it this Fall. Respectfully,  
B. T. BIGGS.  
**Near Mt. Pleasant, Del., Aug. 24th, 1878.**  
Messrs. Walton, Whann & Co., Gentlemen:—  
When your "Acid Phosphate" was offered to me last fall at a figure so much less than I had ever bought Phosphate before, I am free to confess that I thought it too cheap to be good, and it was only upon the recommendation of some of my neighbors (who had used it the year before) that I was induced to purchase of your Agent here, Mr. H. Clayton, twelve tons. My wheat has now been threshed, resulting in 25 bushels per acre on one field, and 21 on the other. I just finished plowing 30 acres to-day, to be sown in wheat, and the clover has made such growth that it had to be combed out with a harrow, before the plow would turn it under. I am so well satisfied with the Phosphate that I intend using it exclusively on 155 acres of wheat this fall. Very respectfully,  
JOHN A. JONES.  
**For terms and full information apply to Henry Clayton, or W. P. Biggs, Mt. Pleasant, or Joseph Hanson, Middletown, Delaware.**  
**A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.**  
WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS TO THE TESTIMONIALS OF THOSE WHO HAVE USED THE HUBBARD'S SUPER PHOSPHATE FOR THE LAST SIX YEARS. Extra Results. WE ADVISE YOU TO BUY THE BEST. WE NEED NOT SAY IT IS NOT ADULTERATED. READ AND BE CONVINCED.  
**DOVER, July 16, 1878.**  
Messrs. Hubbard & Bro.—Gentlemen:—  
Yours of this 2nd inst. in reference to the crop of wheat upon which your Phosphate was used, has been threshed, and the yield is entirely satisfactory. Taking the state of the land into consideration, the tenant has the best crop of wheat in the neighborhood. I have no doubt of the superior quality of your fertilizer, and it seems to be very popular here. Yours respectfully,  
J. P. COMEGGS.  
**DOVER, July 16, 1878.**  
Messrs. Hubbard & Bro.—Gentlemen:—  
I purchased of you last fall mixtures of your Phosphate, with which to sow about fifty acres of wheat upon my farm in Dutch Neck. The result has been entirely satisfactory. The growing wheat was the admiration of all in the neighborhood. My tenant has not threshed yet, but competent judges think it will turn out from twelve to twelve hundred bushels. Yours respectfully,  
JOHN A. NICHOLSON.  
**DOVER, March 8, 1878.**  
David C. Hoffacker—Dear Sir:—  
This is to certify that I have used Hubbard's Phosphate for the last three seasons on my wheat, and it has done for me all that I could ask or expect. I have also used it for potatoes with success. I am a well pleased with it, and I do not feel willing to exchange it for any other. I bought last fall for wheat, about eight tons, and my wheat is doing fine. Very respectfully,  
ROBERT WILSON.  
**WYOMING, May 10, 1878.**  
Messrs. Hubbard & Bro.:—  
I have used your Phosphate every year since 1874, and have very carefully tested it with nearly all the bone phosphates in our market, and with Peruvian and other Guanos, and have found it equal if not better for the amount of money paid. You may consider my order this year about the same as last, from 12 to 15 tons. Yours,  
THOMAS JACKSON.  
**DOVER, July 16, 1878.**  
Messrs. Hubbard & Bro.—Dear Sirs:—  
I have used your Phosphate for the past two years on wheat and corn, and have been fully satisfied with the result. Yours, &c.,  
JACOB G. BROWN.  
**DELAWARE COLLEGE, NEWARK, Del., June 13th, 1878.**  
Result of analysis of a sample of Super Phosphate, submitted to me by Messrs. Hubbard & Bro., Wyoming, Delaware:  
Ammonia..... 3.36  
Available Phosphoric Acid..... 6.94  
Insoluble..... 86  
Or Bone Phosphate rendered soluble..... 15.15  
Undecomposed..... 1.88  
Total Phosphate..... 17.03  
Equivalent Bone Phosphate..... 17.03  
In addition to the above, we call attention to two hundred other certificates from practical farmers, published in our Pocket Diary, which will be mailed to any address on application. In view of the large trade that is now pressing upon us, we are making special discount on all cash orders received this month, which will not only be a saving of money to the buyer, but a decided advantage in quality and condition for drilling. Our stock is now complete, and we are prepared to fill all orders, of any amount, at short notice. Thanks to our friends for past favors, while we hope to have a liberal share of public patronage; and we still ask careful test with any phosphate sold in the market, and report results. Yours, respectfully,  
HUBBARD & BRO., Wyoming, Del.  
**FOR SALE BY**  
WALLER & GARNAGY, Kirkwood, Del.  
W. J. ELLISON, Woodside, Del.  
J. B. COLEMAN, Canterbury, Del.  
J. B. CONNOR & SON, Fenton, Del.  
P. S. FAUBERT & BRO., Georgetown, Del.  
G. BEDFORD HACKETT, Killington, Md.  
H. S. MANCIA, Centerville, Md.  
GEORGE M. D. HART, Townsend, Del.  
**Time Tables.**  
**PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.**  
Del. Division.—Time Table.  
**WINTER ARRANGEMENT.**  
ON and after Monday, MAY 13th, 1878, (Sundays excepted), Trains will leave as follows:  
**SOUTHWARD.**  
Passenger.  
A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M.  
7.00 3.00 10.00 11.35 3.35 7.55  
8.10 4.10 11.00 12.45 4.45 8.05  
9.20 5.20 12.10 1.55 5.55 9.15  
10.30 6.30 1.05 3.05 7.05 10.25  
11.40 7.40 2.15 4.15 8.15 11.35  
12.50 8.50 3.25 5.25 9.25 12.45  
1.00 9.00 4.35 6.35 10.35 1.55  
2.10 10.10 5.45 7.45 11.45 3.05  
3.20 11.20 6.55 8.55 12.55 4.15  
4.30 12.30 8.05 10.05 1.05 5.25  
5.40 1.40 9.15 11.15 2.15 6.35  
6.50 2.50 10.25 12.25 3.25 7.45  
8.00 4.00 11.35 1.35 4.35 8.55  
9.10 5.10 12.45 2.45 5.45 10.05  
10.20 6.20 1.55 3.55 6.55 11.15  
11.30 7.30 3.05 5.05 8.05 12.25  
12.40 8.40 4.15 6.15 9.15 1.35  
1.50 9.50 5.25 7.25 10.25 2.45  
3.00 11.00 6.35 8.35 11.35 3.55  
4.10 12.10 7.45 9.45 12.45 5.05  
5.20 1.20 8.55 10.55 1.55 6.15  
6.30 2.30 10.05 12.05 3.05 7.25  
7.40 3.40 11.15 1.15 4.15 8.35  
8.50 4.50 12.25 2.25 5.25 9.45  
10.00 6.00 1.35 3.35 6.35 10.55  
11.10 7.10 2.45 4.45 7.45 12.05  
12.20 8.20 3.55 5.55 8.55 1.15  
1.30 9.30 5.05 6.55 10.05 2.25  
2.40 10.40 6.15 8.05 11.15 3.35  
3.50 11.50 7.25 9.15 12.25 4.45  
5.00 1.00 8.35 10.25 1.25 5.55  
6.10 2.10 9.45 11.35 2.35 7.05  
7.20 3.20 10.55 12.45 3.45 8.15  
8.30 4.30 12.05 1.55 4.55 9.25  
9.40 5.40 1.15 3.15 6.05 10.35  
10.50 6.50 2.25 4.25 7.15 11.45  
12.00 8.00 3.35 5.35 8.25 12.55  
1.10 9.10 4.45 6.45 9.35 1.05  
2.20 10.20 5.55 7.55 10.45 2.15  
3.30 11.30 7.05 8.55 11.55 3.25  
4.40 12.40 8.15 10.05 1.05 4.35  
5.50 1.50 9.25 11.15 2.15 5.45  
7.00 3.00 10.35 12.25 3.25 6.55  
8.10 4.10 11.45 1.35 4.35 8.05  
9.20 5.20 12.55 2.45 5.45 9.15  
10.30 6.30 1.55 3.55 6.55 10.25  
11.40 7.40 3.05 5.05 8.05 11.35  
12.50 8.50 4.15 6.15 9.15 12.45  
1.00 9.00 5.25 7.25 10.25 1.55  
2.10 10.10 6.35 8.35 11.35 3.05  
3.20 11.20 7.45 9.45 12.45 4.15  
4.30 12.30 8.55 10.55 1.05 5.25  
5.40 1.40 10.05 12.05 2.15 6.35  
6.50 2.50 11.15 1.15 3.25 7.45  
8.00 4.00 12.25 2.25 4.35 8.55  
9.10 5.10 1.35 3.35 5.45 10.05  
10.20 6.20 2.45 4.45 6.55 11.15  
11.30 7.30 3.55 5.55 8.05 12.25  
12.40 8.40 4.65 6.55 9.15 1.35  
1.50 9.50 5.75 7.55 10.25 2.45  
3.00 11.00 6.85 8.55 11.35 3.55  
4.10 12.10 7.95 9.55 12.45 5.05  
5.20 1.20 9.05 10.55 1.55 6.15  
6.30 2.30 10.15 12.05 3.05 7.25  
7.40 3.40 11.25 1.15 4.15 8.35  
8.50 4.50 12.35 2.25 5.25 9.45  
10.00 6.00 1.45 3.45 6.35 10.55  
11.10 7.10 2.55 4.55 7.45 12.05  
12.20 8.20 3.65 5.65 8.55 1.15  
1.30 9.30 4.75 6.75 10.05 2.25  
2.40 10.40 5.85 7.85 11.15 3.35  
3.50 11.50 6.95 8.95 12.25 4.45  
5.00 1.00 8.05 9.55 1.25 5.55  
6.10 2.10 9.15 11.05 2.35 6.65  
7.20 3.20 10.25 12.15 3.45 7.75  
8.30 4.30 11.35 1.25 4.55 8.85  
9.40 5.40 12.45 2.35 5.65 9.95  
10.50 6.50 1.55 3.55 6.75 11.05  
12.00 8.00 2.65 4.65 7.85 12.15  
1.10 9.10 3.75 5.75 8.95 1.25  
2.20 10.20 4.85 6.85 10.05 2.35  
3.30 11.30 5.95 7.95 11.15 3.45  
4.40 12.40 7.05 9.05 12.25 4.55  
5.50 1.50 8.15 10.15 1.35 5.65  
7.00 3.00 9.25 11.25 2.45 6.75  
8.10 4.10 10.35 12.35 3.55 7.85  
9.20 5.20 11.45 1.45 4.65 8.95  
10.30 6.30 12.55 2.55 5.75 10.05  
11.40 7.40 1.65 3.65 6.85 11.15  
12.50 8.50 2.75 4.75 7.95 12.25  
1.00 9.00 3.85 5.85 9.05 1.35  
2.10 10.10 4.95 6.95 10.15 2.45  
3.20 11.20 6.05 8.05 11.25 3.55  
4.30 12.30 7.15 9.15 12.35 4.65  
5.40 1.40 8.25 10.25 1.45 5.75  
6.50 2.50 9.35 11.35 2.55 6.85  
8.00 4.00 10.45 12.45 3.65 7.95  
9.10 5.10 11.55 1.55 4.75 9.05  
10.20 6.20 12.65 2.65 5.85 10.15  
11.30 7.30 1.75 3.75 6.95 11.25  
12.40 8.40 2.85 4.85 8.05 12.35  
1.50 9.50 3.95 5.95 9.15 1.45  
3.00 11.00 5.05 7.05 10.25 2.55  
4.10 12.10 6.15 8.15 11.35 3.65  
5.20 1.20 7.25 9.25 12.45 4.75  
6.30 2.30 8.35 10.35 1.55 5.85  
7.40 3.40 9.45 11.45 2.65 6.95  
8.50 4.50 10.55 12.55 3.75 8.05  
10.00 6.00 11.65 1.65 4.85 9.15  
11.10 7.10 12.75 2.75 5.95 10.25  
12.20 8.20 1.85 3.85 7.05 11.35  
1.30 9.30 2.95 4.95 8.15 12.45  
2.40 10.40 4.05 6.05 9.25 1.55  
3.50 11.50 5.15 7.15 10.35 2.65  
4.60 12.60 6.25 8.25 11.45 3.75  
5.70 1.70 7.35 9.35 12.55 4.85  
6.80 2.80 8.45 10.45 1.65 5.95  
7.90 3.90 9.55 11.55 2.75 7.05  
9.00 5.00 10.65 12.65 3.85 8.15  
10.10 6.10 11.75 1.75 4.95 9.25  
11.20 7.20 12.85 2.85 6.05 10.35  
12.30 8.30 1.95 3.95 7.15 11.45  
1.40 9.40 3.05 5.05 8.25 12.55  
2.50 10.50 4.15 6.15 9.35 1.65  
3.60 11.60 5.25 7.25 10.45 2.75  
4.70 12.70 6.35 8.35 11.55 3.85  
5.80 1.80 7.45 9.45 12.65 4.95  
6.90 2.90 8.55 10.55 1.75 6.05  
8.00 4.00 9.65 11.65 2.85 7.15  
9.10 5.10 10.75 12.75 3.95 8.25  
10.20 6.20 11.85 1.85 5.05 9.35  
11.30 7.30 12.95 2.95 6.15 10.45  
12.40 8.40 2.05 4.05 7.25 11.55  
1.50 9.50 3.15 5.15 8.35 12.65  
2.60 10.60 4.25 6.25 9.45 1.75  
3.70 11.70 5.35 7.35 10.55 2.85  
4.80 12.80 6.45 8.45 11.65 3.95  
5.90 1.90 7.55 9.55 12.75 5.05  
7.00 3.00 8.65 10.65 1.85 6.15  
8.10 4.10 9.75 11.75 2.95 7.25  
9.20 5.20 10.85 12.85 4.05 8.35  
10.30 6.30 11.95 1.95 5.15 9.45  
11.40 7.40 13.05 3.05 6.25 10.55  
12.50 8.50 2.15 4.15 7.35 11.65  
1.60 9.60 3.25 5.25 8.45 12.75  
2.70 10.70 4.35 6.35 9.55 1.85  
3.80 11.80 5.45 7.45 10.65 2.95  
4.90 12.90 6.55 8.55 11.75 4.05  
6.00 1.00 7.65 9.65 12.85 5.15  
7.10 2.10 8.75 10.75 1.95 6.25  
8.20 3.20 9.85 11.85 3.05 7.35  
9.30 4.30 10.95 12.95 4.15 8.45  
10.40 5.40 12.05 1.05 5.25 9.55  
11.50 6.50 13.15 2.15 6.35 10.65  
12.60 8.60 2.25 4.25 7.45 11.75  
1.70 9.70 3.35 5.35 8.55 12.85  
2.80 10.80 4.45 6.45 9.65 1.95  
3.90 11.90 5.55 7.55 10.75 3.05  
5.00 13.00 6.65 8.65 11.85 4.15  
6.10 1.10 7.75 9.75 12.95 5.25  
7.20